

CU

AMIGA

HERE IT IS -
THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO YOUR AMIGA



INDISPENSABLE HINTS 'N' TIPS FOR ALL NEW OWNERS



WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY
GET THE BEST FROM YOUR AMIGA
WHAT TO BUY AND WHERE TO BUY THEM

YOUR PRINTER PROBLEMS SOLVED HOW TO
WORKBENCH 3.0 - WHERE TO BEGIN GAMES
- BEGIN TO LEARN PROGRAMMING

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO YOUR AMIGA

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IT'S SIMPLY THE BEST

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You'll never be baffled by jargon again!

Welcome to CU Amiga's third free supplement. This issue is for all of the 80,000 people who've just had the good sense and taste to become owners of the best home computer around. Inside you'll find vital information, ranging from what to do if your keyboard doesn't work to choosing the right game. Read and enjoy...

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EVERY MONTH... CU Amiga takes a look at all the new games, hardware devices and products in an interesting, informative and comprehensive manner. We guide you through each package and tell you how to use it in easy-to-follow guides. CU Amiga is the best magazine for the price of one. Reserve a copy at your local newsagent, or turn to page 46 of this issue magazine to find out more about our exciting subscription offer. Don't delay if you want to get the best out of your Amiga!

IN A FIX?

Printer won't output, monitor on the blink, joystick won't respond? Don't worry, for here is your guide to a problem-free life...

PRINTER PROBLEMS

- The paper sounds above but having an unhooked printer is a common mistake. Check over the wires that run from your Amiga to the printer and the plug. Don't forget to switch off your computer and switch off all the mains if you have to reconnect the leads.
- Having problems with your printer driver? Copy across the correct driver to the Workbench disk, and then select it from Preferences.
- If you're printouts are of poor or inconsistent quality, the first thing to check is that the ribbon is still on the printer head.
- Gassy wheel printers can print graphics as well as text, but it's a relatively intricate process. Exchange your printer if you take art seriously.

POOR PICTURE

- Remember to set the TV to the correct channel.
- If your screen goes red or green this

may be because the monitor lead is loose, or because the modulator switch is in the wrong position.

- A static picture often means that the Amiga is working in Instace mode. This simply means that it's trying to get more memory. This can be remedied with a device called a thinker bar.

WON'T LOAD

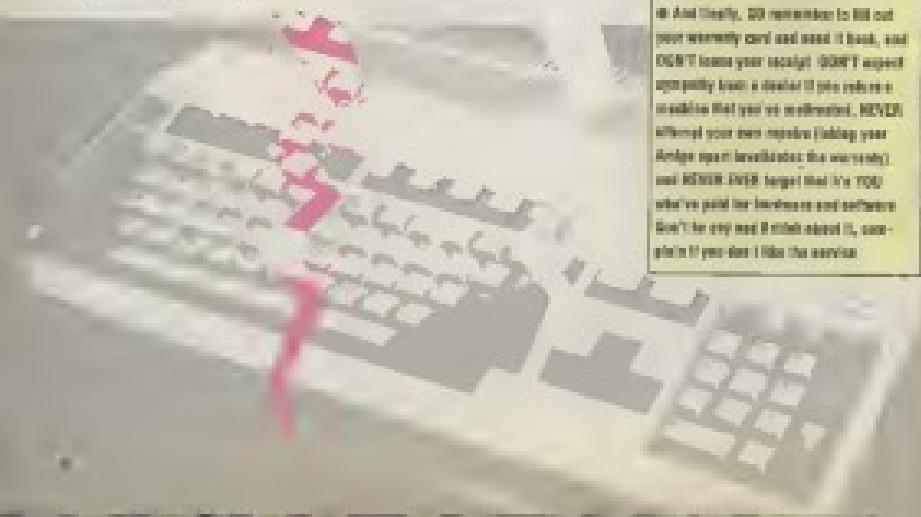
- The causes can be many, ranging from software faults to virus to problems with the drive. Check through everything, save and start again. If it still doesn't work, send the disk back. Or, and by the way, always virus check your disks, or worth spending a few quid on a decent program — most Public Domain houses stock them.

DOESN'T SOUND RIGHT

- Make sure the adaptor lead is plugged in correctly if you use a TV, and make sure that the TV is set to the right channel.
- The SCART lead may not be plugged in properly if you're using a monitor.

DOS AND DON'TS...

- Don't plug the end of the lead in the wrong socket, if you use a modulator.
- Don't take a disk out of the drive while the drive light is on.
- Do listen to the Amiga's known as a "soft reset". Simultaneously pressing the two Amiga keys, the two SHIFT keys and the Control key will bring you back to the Workbench screen.
- Do ensure that nothing is plugged in when you switch on the power.
- Don't forget to write the plug correctly.
- Do remember to set the DIP switches and use the connections when printing.
- Do read the instructions manual that comes with your monitor. Set the CRT's switches so that it's an RGB.
- Don't leave the monitor's plug out to when you turn on the TV. It will make the screen turn black and white.
- Do flip the corner of the back of the monitor. If you're having problems getting signal.
- And finally, do remember to fit out your memory card and load it back, and DON'T leave your socket! SCART ought properly been a socket if you believe us. And you've got a modulator, NEVER attempt your own repairs (fixing your Amiga again invalidates the warranty), and BEFORE you forget that it's YOU who've paid for hardware and software don't be afraid to talk about it, complain if you don't like the service.



...HERE'S THE SOLUTION

Each month CU Amiga offers its readers unparalleled advice, hints and tips on hardware add-ons, programming, sound, graphics, productivity software, as well as the best games coverage in the industry. Be it via our Questions and Answers service, in a review, or in an in-depth tutorial, you'll always find something that makes computing a more fascinating - and approachable - hobby.

There are a limited number of back issues available - so if you want to catch up with the rest just ring our Stock issues Teleservice on 0898 410510.

JUNE 1990

CU and A CD discs will keep your eyes & ears entertained in four video-telling features: informative, informative and informative.

Games from Games R Us Type: Space Invaders King Cobra, Miner 2049er, Army Tank, Star Fleet Fury by Iron Sheep Interactive Software. See 'Type of the Month' page 10.

Computer Society (CU-001-0000) from Microsoft. CD based, double floppy series: Computer Games, Political Reporting, Multiple Utility, Text editor, price from £21.99.

Plus 16/32 24-page supplement how to do-it-all on the Amiga.

JULY 1990

Audio-related: TM400 Video Fax (includes generic 3D View & Write - Colour Graphics Processor, digitiser, hard-disk), education based 3D colour cycling explained.

Games: Pro Egg, 3D Hammer, 3D Asteroid 2, City and Castle, Freestyle Productions, MinerMaster, United Games: Army's Guard, Crime Scene, Not Far Dimensions of the Raj, Typo, Mega Traveller, Hill Doctor.

Software: Crystal (just great game from Unisoft) MinerMaster, United Games, Pro Egg, 3D Traveller.

Computer Technology: Turbo 3D, HyperTerminal, plus other colour mailing software, Hyperchart.

AUGUST

Let not **CU** Amiga, even your own local station hard-to-find, Wreckless Management System, Win One Predator?

Games: Thunderhawk, Earthdog of the Month, Bathsheba 2, Golem, Gang King, Guest 2, 3D Mountain Adventure, Lord of Chaos, Thunderhawk, 80000 AD, 3D, a breakout, Adventure Games, Megalopolis, Win-Wheels, Typo, Solo, Win Games.

Plus: Amiga (playable demo), 3D Pro, Ping Pong, Star Trek 2 (two games), hard discer, issue 2, Turn of the Month, Doctor of the Month, 3D Maze, 3D Auto, Glass Image, Firecracker, Colour Feedback, MinerMaster, Keymaster, Amiga Music Doctor, 48 point font.

SEPTEMBER

How to calculate, **CU**, word processing, how to print, separator, a guide to D-Files, Games tools up, sampling required, Berlin Graphics Toolkit, Budget CD-ROM.

Games: Voyage, Robin Hood, Wolford, Jimmy John's Summer, Magic Problems, The Simpsons, Miner 2, Blue Skies, Crosses in Columns, hard discer, Blue Mirror, Firefly Flight, Resolution, Survival 2, Maze in Motion, Typo, Typewriter, Solitaire, Life and Death.

Software: Action CD Series 1, 3D, Big and Bloody-Wars, Space 3, Business simulation, Backtrack, Champion 3, 2, 1, Turn of the Month, Frontline, on-camera, Kit-De-Wise 3.

OCTOBER 1990

How to make pictures, design your own hardware, simple hard-to-find, joystick round up, computer psychology, accessibility, CP, Basic 3, Unigrafix, educational roundups.

Games: Lode 2, MinerMaster 2, Lord of the Rings, Rolling Money Bag, or the牧羊犬, Silver Games, 2, Alien Patrol, Death Knights of Xylos, Last Legion.

Software: 3D Games Works (complete programs), MinerMaster (playable demo), Superstar-Audio, BigBasic, Typewriter 3D.

Hardware: Laser 2 (playable demos), Telephone and Power Protection, Turn of the Month, Screen of the Month, Colour Utility, coloration.

PLUS SUPPORTERS 24 page (extended Guide to Public Domain).

NOVEMBER 1990

Games: Clockwork 3D, Recording, Run with the Ninja, graphics hard to find, 2D for colour, Amiga 3D, Joydeck, Imaging, Invisi-breakout - Lightcycle, MID format, Win 32, Guide.

Games: Pinball, Terminator 2, Leisure Examples, Mental Drives, Robotron, Space Fox, Blaster Pack, Station World Club, Pit Fighter, The Nine Brothers, Starship, Warship, Business, Test King 3, Space V, Flight, online tribute.

Software: Pinball (playable demo), 3-D Ball and China Challenge (game), Turn of the Month, 3D and vibration, Nuclear war sim.

Hardware: Colourbox (game), Colour protection 3D and 3D audio, screen of the month.

DECEMBER 1990

Breakfast, entrepreneurs, business review, take your seats Christmas cards, how to become a games designer, pros and cons based on hard what works on Microflock 2D sound references, off-air record-up, typing class.

Games: Hills of Troy, Rapport 3, Ultima 4, Typo Knight of the Day, Battle for Mineralia, Self Review, Design, Raply, The World Cup '90, Antigone, Rugby, 40 Boxing, Prof Samson, Papillon 2, Star Hypo 2, Islands 3D, Hypo, The Invasion, Double Dragon 3, Space Quest, Invasion, Phoenix, Magi Train, Superhero, Crash, The Seven Colours, Green Heat, Shadow Systems, Super Falcon, Blue Rose, Solarsoft, hard news, Captain Planet.

Software: An instant collection of 21 games, all of which are guaranteed to work on the all-new Amiga 4000T.

Hardware: Test Plus 2/2, A fully-featured word processor, Christmas Clip Art, video and audio editing, later-making program, Backtrack 2 (not yet complete), picture of the month, and lots of the month.

Perhaps the most versatile micro ever made,
the Commodore Amiga is supreme in all fields of
personal computing. If you're tired of simply

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saving Lemmings, Rik Haynes suggests some of
the other options available...

We're in the machine of space
time. The possibilities of the
Amiga really are limited only by
your imagination. Within seconds you
should be playing a game, creating stunning
animated sequences or static art
composing seven music tracks, writing a letter
using a word processor, producing
your own books... the list of options is
almost endless. Everybody has the
wherewithal to get the best out of their
Amiga. All that's needed is tap the huge
potential for productivity and playtime is
the right accessories. A little bit of practice
can also help, of course. Luckily
hardware and software for the Amiga is
readily available throughout the UK and
the rest of the world. If you can't buy
one, it's even possible to buy the latest
news in the bustling back streets of
Bangkok.

Over three million Amigas have been
sold since the impressive introduction of
the ground-breaking home computer
back in 1985, when engineer extraordinaire Andy
Warren produced a port of the sultry
single DiskBasic Harry on the Amiga using
a prototype of EA's DiscusPaint art pro-
gram at the Summer Consumer
Exposition Show in Chicago. As the
team continued work hard to refine the
firm's 'Only the Amiga makes it possi-
ble'.

Surprisingly, that the Amiga was
originally intended to be the ultimate
video-game console but a series of
events quickly changed that perception.
After legendary chip designer Jay Miner
and the rest of the engineering group at
Loose Cables in California had finished the
whole project had been turned into the
ultimate personal computer. They'd
even dressed one of the strangest
peripherals yet seen. The joystick was
a joybox operated in a similar fashion
to going surfing or skateboarding.

IMPROVED

Instead of resting on its backside,
Commodore has continually expanded
and enhanced the Amiga family of
microcomputers. Today you have the
choice of buying an entry level A1000
with four CompuPro games and
DiscusPaint graphics package (about £1000),
more upgraded versions like the A1200
(£1000) or the new CDTV multimedia



machine (£599). The latter option fuses the flexible visual technologies of the Amiga with the outstanding sound and MFM cartridge in Compact Disc.

The final decision to supply the standard A2000 with 8MB megabits of memory has been greeted with glee by the thousands of programmers out there in coding land. These dedicated digital developers are always trying to push the boundaries of what's possible on your favourite slab of silicon. Many future games and utilities simply won't work on an Amiga with less than one megabyte of RAM. Don't say you weren't warned!

Now it seems we should be having a slightly cut-down version of the Amiga, with an extremely attractive price of below £2000, sometime next year. When will it all end?

UNVALUABLE

One program actually came on Amiga as far difficult to conceive of how it was managed before the beast actually arrived. Little wonder then that it is the darling of review pages on tight budget sites. The resulting program still sounds, and sometimes the Amiga itself can be seen in cheap movies and television shows including *The-Cheat Show* and *Mr Robot*.

Probably the most cultish use of the Amiga so far has been by Irwindale versus Europe. Lasers in Space are apparently no longer enough to satisfy the technoblasts of emerging megabit memory. Dimensions, supported by expensive Sony monitors and led by Amiga hardware, pump out visual noise in rhythm to the beat of horatonic grooves, from the likes of The Prodigy, Moby and Rammstein.

Most productivity applications and software require a more mighty machine than the one sold in the Computer Classics bundle. The most likely scenario would be to team up purchased-in with a Supply disk drive (approximately £50) or hard drive (around £250), and add total memory around £300 per 32MB of RAM. With such a system setup, you shouldn't have any problems getting away for just a few hours to play favourite programs to their full. Commando will shortly be launching an add-on CD-ROM drive (PITPA) allowing you to try CD111's production power on Amiga.

MULTI-COLOURED DREAMBOAT

With a palette of over 4000 colours and a dozen display modes to tangle up with, colouring graphics is easily the most popular use for the Amiga. An incredible diversity of packages are available



The range of add-ons and peripherals for the Amiga is vast. Extra memory, colour graphics, graphics packages, light pens, light guns, video drivers, controllers, synthesizers, video packages and systems are but some of the equipment that's readily available.



DO IT YOURSELF If you're still not satisfied with the range of software products on the Amiga, why not program your own? It's easier than you think, especially with new Mac Plus Compatible Software's superb Amiga 2000 program, which is a utility which links itself to the Amiga before attempting the task of writing code. It lets people concentrate on the design of a game, utility or demo without worrying too much about how very theory audio, video effects like scaling, anti-aliasing, surface and screen rotation and actually software. You'll require a reasonable understanding of BASIC programming before you start on your first code, though. If you think you can handle the jump without any old fashioned programming, then the better Mac Plus Compatible Raygun II (£199) from Beta! Blue Boxes. With this cartridge, you're able to download memory and hardware registers, edit programs and load file pointers, source and fonts. The novice is able to disassemble programs, load a source that you find, generally mess around with the way they work and free discover the tricks of the trade.

anging from ordinary paint and animation programs to sophisticated video editing software and genetics handlers, enabling you to overlay text and graphics over your own home videos.

DigitalPaint IV by Electronic Arts (£699) is easy to use, has everything you need to come up with great graphics and is, therefore, the most popular paint and animation program released on any micro. The Disney Animation Studio (£1199) concentrates on the more traditional methods of animation and cartooning. If you're after more like Mac Images, take a look at some of the ray tracing titles out there such as Sculpt-It! (£699) and Sculpt-It! 2 (£899). Using some sophisticated camera techniques, the rays of light bounces off objects can be monitored, making them look far more realistic.

If the best sort of games and back drag you can achieve and wouldn't look out of place in a kid's nursery, perhaps

you should invest in a video digitiser or some sort? These handy gadgets can turn ordinary photographs or footage from video tape into a picture inside your Amiga. There is an almost bewildering array of such devices currently on sale. Digiview Gold (£1199) from NewTek is highly recommended because of excellent results and its complete software control over such important aspects as brightness, sharpness, resolution and contrast. Digiview Gold digitises in at the Amiga

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graphics modes from 130x256 up to 1920x256 and user 2 to 4096 colours including hi-res mode. Video Digitizer II (3200) by Daniel Hockenberry can produce frame of video in 1:30 second using 4, 8 or 16 grey levels. Romsoft also produces an impressive widget, Vid-Angus, (21 600), which is widely regarded as the best video frame grabber for the price. Images can be grabbed from either colour video-camera or VCR deck while this runs.

TOASTING

All these grabbing utilities have given rise to a lucrative spin off industry called Desktop Video. NewTek has taken the whole concept to totally new heights with the Video Toaster. If you've got £1200, two monitors and 3Mh RAM it's yours at the very least! This powerful Amiga workstation produces digital video effects normally found in £50-200 TV studios. These include advanced 3D animation software for things like flying, logo and fog graphics, image processor, character generator, 16.8 million colours, variable motion blur, fast photo-realistic rendering and jog shuttle control. This baby is good enough for broadcast use and took over four years to develop.

Such visual treats would be pretty tough without audio accompaniment right? No problem. Your Amiga is able to produce superb music and sound effects.

Have you ever wondered where all those kung fu or roller-skater audio FX comes from in a good game? These real sounds are referred to as sampled because they were originally taken from a variety of sound sources connected to your Amiga via a sampling device. It's the computer equivalent of a cassette recorder except you can perform all sort of tricks like stretching the tempo and adding reverb, on the sound once it has been sampled. Unfortunately,

OUT OF THIS WORLD

and now for something completely different. With the (200) is a floaty parameter editor to generate phantasmagoric landscapes with natural-looking mountains, coastlines and lakes for inclusion into your own pictures and programs. With it, you're able to transfer float-generated graphics into AmigaPaint at any resolution up to 16 images and import them into any imaging package like Scope-It. This extraordinary program by Dynamic Engineering uses the computational formulae invented by Professor David Mumford*, a Princeton mathematician at Bell Labs. Floatal provides users for the first time to become true auditory creatures and float's spectacular visual graphics promise to be the first K.U.B.E. (Kaleidoscopic Utility) to receive a response about 2000 road to us properly. Programs make releases are available in the Pentecon demo engine's "live" with the (200).

These wonderful samples require large amounts of memory as they have to be read short. Naturally everybody involved with the Amiga sells their own type of sampling hardware and software so you're absolutely spoilt for choice. FutureSound 3200 (3200) is expensive especially when considering the poor float support, but provides cross samples when used with a top notch editing program like Audiostacker II (200). Micro also offers the cheaper Master Sound (3200) complete with sampling programs, has a sequencer and musical keyboard interface. Finally, Microsound (1200) from Data Electronics and Cyanide Music Stereo Sound Sampler (1200) can hardly be beaten in terms of price.

INEXPENSIVE

Most samplers can be found in Public Domain Sources. It's a cheap software where the author borrows the analysis of gathering but may expect about £10 from you if the program is legal and used. This will usually provide you with extra documentation and upgrades in the future. Again from the large selection of graphical demonstrations, primitive games and such like, there are many samples of PC software which a noble you to combine sound samples into music compositions. The most notable of

these, Noise Tracker and MED, cost around £2 each and put more so-called professional programs to shame. MED 3.0, in particular, is a brilliant music composition package from Poland which can load at least 64 sounds samples into the memory of once and display music in musical notation. It also incorporates a sample editor and MIDI sequencer.

Speaking for Musical Instruments Digital Interface, MIDI is a very practical service for controlling synthesizers, drum machines and other musical instruments using your Amiga. By simply connecting a maximum of sixteen MIDI compatible instruments to a MIDI interface (200) attached to the back of the Amiga you can run some special sequencing software to create any sort of music from the latest dance tracks to more classical works. Music X (1100) is probably the most widely used sequencer on the Amiga. With Music X you're able to turn your machine into full music studio. For the beginner there is also a cut down version, Music X Jr. (200). Both these (200) is easier to use than the Music X series and like AmigaPaint Pro (200) includes such features as a zoom facility and the ability to display music notation. There are plenty of MIDI applications available from any good PB supplier too. Gamm



There are a huge number of joysticks on the market which range in price from about £10 to more than £150! Try as many different types as you can find that you like until you

Chimerae is one of the many PD software with editors, utilities and sequencers for all the popular MIDI synths on the market. Don't worry if you're not another Moog or Jean-Michel Jarre. Instead play or sequence a range of ready-made House CDs. MIDI sequencing (with ten popular tracks) by Michael Jackson at Rock and Roll Music Studio for Macintosh.

and then moving it around by yourself.

Alternatively, Midiscope is offering you a chance to play the piano without the trouble of learning music. Already mastered-technically based on the popular BBC 1 show *Tomorrow's World*, the Miracle (CD-ROM) is a complete system with full MIDI musical keyboard and easy to understand software which will teach you how to play the piano within a matter of hours. Midiscope Miracle is further the Miracle by releasing *Play Along* programs over the coming months.

ANTI-LUMINOSA

On a fun note: The *Stealers' Strikeout* from *Bratby PD* features relay samples of a rough swerve, bunt, fast, green and so on. Talking of PD you cannot really afford to miss the excellent work of artist Tomás Richter and his *Schweizer*. The latter person is best known for his utility *Veranda Anti-Lazearmageddon Demo*. Given the focus of *Fraggleoid*, we'd almost swear by the enormous utility offered by this

Americans brought Alice from the United States and very four years she makes A Page at the Mexico Jugglers' & Circus Schools, and Southwest Fighters.

Walker is another Formula 1 racing driver where a giant AT AT semi-jailed vehicle from The Empire Strikes Back comes across as like driving a toy car.

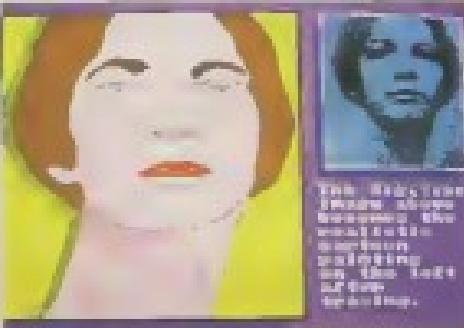
Entrepreneur.com's free e-mail
service is another plus many users
have enjoyed. Starting this fall, how to
strengthen careers and staffers, or run-
ning a small business can benefit from
an injection of America's music.

With any good Word Processor or Desktop Publishing package you can bring your words and graphics together to express yourself the never before - With PageStream 2.1 (R2000), for example, you can

anything from simple Christmas cards to personalised business brochures. Have you seen a representation of the page you're looking on, and you can move and rotate it around, as well as magnify, and so forth. Professional Page 2 (£295) is the number one choice for serious

Attn: **Customer Support**
Microsoft - a package like
Windows' Photo Pack
is a diverse collection of
options to enhance the
pages designed with your
favorite DTP package.
Attn: [Product Support](#) I'd need
information on how to use

The Antigo range is continuously expanding. Recently we've got the A330, A330F, A340-300, A340F and the A350XWB and the Antigo CTF. In the pipeline is a hybrid version of the A330, hopefully titled the A330F, which should be available at the first-quarter price of €190M. There is also a choice of two fuselage and wing length configurations: narrow or wide body.



don't need the extra facilities provided by a Desktop Publishing program. It has an in-built spell checker with over 116,000 words and supports many languages including American, Czech, Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Welsh. Don't forget you'll need to add a decent printer to save the results of your labours. Prices start at around £125-150 for £2000 depending on the print quality and time it takes to reposition a page at least a dozen graphics. Like most things you get what you pay for - but the Oberlin £12.99 (£200) and Sankaku Notebooks (£4.99) are great buys if the Many workstations available to you. One thing to remember: once a disk printer can be a new pain to connect to your Amiga. Make sure the correct Printer Driver software is available for the one you choose. Scanners are another useful peripheral for people into Desktop Publishing. These gadgets like the Scanstar Image Scanner (£200), can transfer photographs and pages from books into your Amiga as a scanned file. Here, you must watch out for a good dpi capability (dots per inch rating). Most scanners have a range of 100 to 400 dpi. The higher the number, the clearer the images that will be reproduced.

ALL ABOUT COMMERCIAL

Those with a mind of wanderlust, might like to try a modem and to communicate with other Amiga users around the world via the telephone. Mind you, remember it's not one of the cheapest ways to make new friends. E-mail is another way to expand your horizons beyond the borders of the Amiga. The trouble is, it's very hard to complete another computer system and use the software available on that machine. Very few therefore achieve any degree of success. Perhaps, the only ones that come close are AppleTalk (TCP/IP) for IBM PCs and others and A.M.A. (TCP/IP), which approximates the functions of an Apple Macintosh.

Wow! We hope this brief overview of the opportunities out there has prompted you to refine the way you could use your Amiga in the months to come. There are just too many options freely available to you that it can quickly get very confusing and frustrating. That's why GU Amiga brings you the essential information you need to make the right purchasing decisions. Whether you're a Mac Power user or MS-DOS literate, there's always a range of new products under review and useful hints and tips to follow every month.

If you've ever wondered what Workbench is all about, here's your chance to find out once and for all.

WORKBENCH WORKOUT

Mat Broomefield elucidates—

Tough you may only see you finger in glasses, you're bound to encounter Wertherbox as you drive another - even if it's just by looking at your dashboard. There is a lot more to it than that, especially now that the over 2.5 billion global users have been introduced. As we take a detailed look, will it soon be easier than controlling your finger can actually be? Simple and effective as it is, however,

The first thing you'll need to do is read *Woolworth's Toy Store* by Marguerite and put the Woolworth cloth onto the cloth chair.

When it's loaded, you'll be presented with the main Workbench window. This is blue if you're using a 1.3 Amiga or older, and grey if you're using a 2.0 machine. Both are the Amiga Plus Workbenches.

NON-REFUNDABLE

At the top of the screen are two small boxes, known as icons. The top one is labelled *Ram Disk*, and indicates an area of memory where you can temporarily store data. Any information placed in the Ram Disk is lost when the computer is turned off or when that entry is deleted.

The other icon is either named Workbench 1.1 or Workbench 2.0, and it means the date that you loaded the Workbench file.

You'll also notice that there's a small red arrow on the pointer, which is called a pointer tail or mouse arrow.

If you move the pointer over it, it's a log of the highlighted item. That goes: The left mouse button moves quite quickly (double click a box (known as a window) will open up containing lots more).

Although any picture can be used as a base, the most basic

• It matters not what they look like.

There are five main types of icon and each represents a different part of information.

and more to the great big
city compared areas of

10 of 10

WILHELM RÖHRLICH (1856-1930) was a German physician who made significant contributions to the field of dermatology. He is best known for his work on skin diseases, particularly those related to the immune system.

The second is called a Drawer or Directory icon and works in a similar way to the Disk icon. A directory is the computer equivalent of a folder and it holds whatever it contains. It doesn't let you see its contents but itself is just a recognizable

which contains related files. Unlike a long cabinet the computer is also capable of storing folders within folders. A directory inside another directory is called a sub-directory and is considered to be the child of the directory it is in.

The author has a conflict



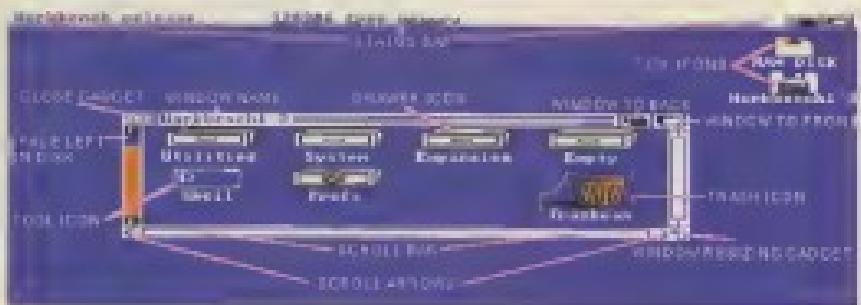
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Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com



The journal of the American Mathematical Society, Volume 27, Number 4, October 2014, pp. 1233–1254



First icon which represents any program which can be opened by double clicking on it. Some programs can only be opened from CLI, and although they may still have an icon, try to load them will generate the error message 'unable to open file xyz' (xyz is the name of the program).

The Project icon is used for any icons that you might make from a word processor or an package for instance. When you double click on these Project icons will automatically attempt to read the program that they were created with, and then load into that program. For example, if

you clicked on the Project icon for a text file that was created using Microsoft's word processor before loading your file first.

The final icon type is called Trash, and is used for the Trashcan on your Workbench disk. It represents a directory

that can't be deleted with another viewer like the one you've been using.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD

If you take a moment to look at the windows containing the icons you'll find that there is a number of differences as well. For starters, the window has a thick border around it which displays various types of information.

At the top of the window there is the name 'Workbench 2' or 'Workbench 3' in this case. This indicates the name of the icon I just was double clicked to open the window in the first place.

To the left of the name is a small square with a dot inside it. This is called a 'Close' button because if you move the pointer over it and click with the left mouse button, it closes the current window.

To the right of the window title are two further gadgets associated with positioning and moving of the window. These gadgets have a function of tendency on machines with 1.3 or 2.0 operating systems.

On a 1.3 Amiga, the gadgets look very differently coloured when being moved over a greyed redaction area. They both adjust the positioning of the window in relation to other windows which you may have opened. If you move the gadget with the dark rectangle to the front it pushes the current window behind any other windows that may be open. The gadget with the light rectangle is the front predictor that predicts the position of the window.

On a 2.0 Amiga there is still one open moving rectangle gadget, but the other one has been replaced with a picture of a white square inside a blue box.

If you click on the user icon



Selecting an icon within a window opens a program or opens a window.



Selecting a different icon within the same window will open a new window.



The open message confirms that Workbench was started by means of the window.

WERNER PERI

using rectangles. If other beings like whatever is in front, or position it to the back of the screen according to its current status. If you click on this other object, the window is automatically restored or enlarged so that you can either see other things on the screen, or see more of the window you're working on.

Rising up the entry right based view of the window is a 60° respect at each end with arrows. Sometimes where a window is open there are more icons than can be displayed at one time. Any icon which can't get displayed will have a position relative to the other icons, they're simply out of sight. Consider the relatives of your own house - just because much of the family residence is out of view doesn't mean it's not there.

By clicking on either of the arrows, you can move the slider to position relative to your window size.

Between the two arrows there is a bar known as a scroll bar which can be used as a quicker way of scrolling the window around. If you click on the scroll bar with the left mouse-button and hold the button held down, you can move the bar up and down within the box. The scroll bar itself represents the currently visible window and the box represents the total amount of information to be displayed. For example, if the scroll bar has one box it means that the current window is equivalent to half of the total vertical area that the boxes occupy.

Running horizontally along the bottom of the envelope you'll notice another set of address template with scroll bar. These work in exactly the same way whereby all the text can move.

In the bottom right of the window there is a small pop-up for resizing it. If you click the pointer on it, keeping the button pressed, you can increase or decrease the size of the

The final standard of a survey can be found along the left hand page where you'll notice a gauge with an "F" at its top end and an "E" at its base. This was only found on mortgages which were gathered as a result of closing on a client's home.

because it shows how full or empty the current source is. In most cases this only refers to a cell, but it can also be used to indicate whole machines.

It is evident, will observe that this is derived from their version of Westphal's but if you look to the right of the various names, you'll see a more detailed description of the current disease.

Now that we've briefly explored the anatomy of a map and the purpose of maps, we'll move on to each of the major map types.

ANSWER

Press the right mouse button and hold it. You'll notice that the top of the screen changes displaying a number of words. These words indicate that one or more options relating to that key being can be located there. Still holding the button down move the pointer until its positioned at one of the words. The word **gridlock** becomes highlighted (orange colour) and a list of words should appear below it. These are the options that I mentioned earlier. Pressing the button while the pointer is over the list of options. As the pointer moves over them, some may become highlighted themselves, or still other options may appear in their role. Many of the options will appear to the left of a dashed border and cannot be selected. This is called clipping and the computer thinks it's indicating that those options are not currently available.

If you want to adjust an aspect, simply move the identifier below so that it becomes highlighted, then release the right-mouse-but

Were going to take a closer look at the old man.

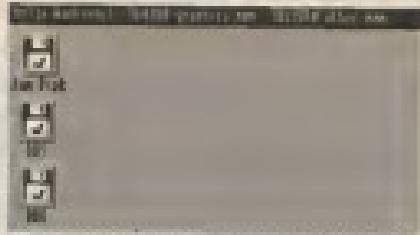
Montgomery options now but
Alabama trout are so many off
shores between 30 and
1,300 Anglers will measure
each fish in turn starting with
the 1,300

REFERENCES

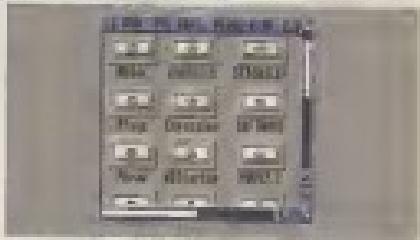
Fig. 1.3: Research questions from menu headings

The Wardbunch Unit and Special
The Wardbunch were carrying
out all the plans
pertaining to individual bus
units as best they could.

Opera il più grande
scrittore del nostro secolo.



more than 200 patients for whom no one approach was best, the authors found no single answer but three factors to live cancer away:



The background noise amplitude was varied with two different patterns in each condition.



Many states require you to get your driver's license renewed every two years. Some states require you to renew it more frequently.



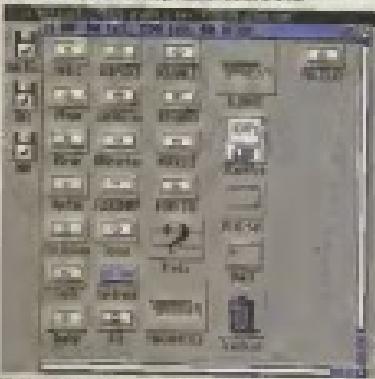
The "Simpler" menu contains three options to frequently starting and saving sessions. Particularly useful is the "Close" option which automatically removes all open files and their contents. This is used to quickly start a new session which doesn't need previous sessions to clutter it.



Some software packages allow you to add customized options to the "Tools" menu, so that you don't have to double-click their icons to use them.



Click on a few more items in the "Tools" menu to highlight them (above). This is the easiest way to create the perfect set of tools.



Workbench 2.0 is far easier and more intuitive to use than earlier versions of the Amiga because it's completely re-written underneath without the need for the ROM library.



and select Open. It performs this function even if you double-click the icon or if it's been opened another window or attempted to load a program.

Close. Once a window has been opened, it can be shut by selecting the icon then selecting Close.

Duplicate. Allows you to make a copy of a program or document. Select the icon or the item to be duplicated and select Duplicate from the menu. It will be prefixed with Copy of... whatever. Note, if you want to make a duplicate of a program on a disk, as opposed to one in memory, the disk must be auto-mounted.

Rename. Select a file or document then choose Rename to change its file.

Info. An described earlier which lists file specific characteristics which can be shown by first selecting the icon then Info (the dialogue window about the program's status or a selected icon) and allows you to take programs apart (Delete, etc.) for instance.

Delete. This option presents you with a quick way to permanently wipe unwanted files etc. Select the item to be destroyed then choose the Delete option from the menu bar.

There are two options in the Delete menu: Empty Trash and Initialize.

Empty Trash. If you wish to delete a lot of files, it may be quite time consuming to use the Delete option for each one. If you double-click on the Trashcan icon a window will open which represents the inside of the trash. By clicking on an icon and holding the left mouse button down you can drag unwanted files into this window. Then when you've made your selection, click on the Trashcan icon and choose Empty Trash to remove everything in the trash.

Initialize. This is just another word for format. When you buy a blank disk it is raw and unformatted by you on the Amiga. However it can't be used as it must be converted into a specific format which the Amiga can understand. By selecting the new disk then selecting Initialize and initializing it, the disk is transformed into something that the Amiga can read and write to.

The Special menu contains miscellaneous commands.

which, among other things, help you to keep the square sense of your Workbench screens tidy.

Close Up. When a window is first opened, selecting Close Up will cause all of its icons to be arranged neatly within it, thus saving you the chore of having to close the job by hand.

Snapshot. Once the icons in a window are arranged as you want them, selecting Snapshot with the mouse selected, tells the Amiga to save that layout. Whenever the window is opened in future, the icons will be presented exactly as you mapped them.

Lock Icon. Occasionally the Amiga generates error messages telling you that something is wrong. If you click on one of these messages that hasn't been cleared up, the cursor selecting Lock Icon will re-display it.

Redraw. If a window has been damaged by some reason, Redraw attempts to restore it to its former glory.

Version. Selecting this option displays the version numbers of both your Workbench and Workcell.

3.0 MENUS

Workbench 2.0 features many enhancements over previous versions, and its four menus are the fast to select these improvements.

Recycling. Unlike its predecessor, Workbench 2.0 opens a window to destroy all icons including device icons. By selecting Recycle, the icons can be deleted off so that those icons appear on a standard desktop.

Execute Command. This opens a small requester window which you can type CLI commands. This saves you time because otherwise you would have to open a Shell or CLI window to do this.

Readme All. Similar to the 1.3 Readme command, Readme All attempts to refresh any corrupted areas of the screen.

Update All. Sometimes information in one window is not displayed because another window has taken precedence. Selecting Update All causes all windows to be restored and all information in them to be updated.

Locate Message. Whereas the last incarnation of Workbench 1.3 only displayed

WINDOWS WORKOUT

The previous *Find Message* task message will re-display any message which you may have just closed.

About: This is exactly the same as the *Ctrl+Shift+Enter* command, as it provides you with information about the Windows and Workbench versions that are currently in use.

Get: This much needed option allows the user to shut down the Workbench, forcing any memory that it may have been using. This option should be used with care, because unless a Shell window is left open, you can't return to Workbench once you've selected this.

Unsurprisingly, the Windows menu contains options relating to windows and terms within them.

New Browser: This creates an empty directory in the current workspace.

Open Parent: When I talked earlier about directories and sub-directories, I mentioned that a sub-directory is considered by the OS to be its own directory, because you can close a main directory but don't have to do so with its child as its parent's Open Parent will re-open it.

Close: This shuts down the active window and performs the same function as clicking on a window's Close gadget.

Update: When the contents of a window have been altered as a result of a GUI item or other operation, the updated content would not usually be displayed until that window is closed and re-opened. Update simply performs this function for you.

Select Contents

Occasionally you may want to select all of the contents a window. Although you can achieve this via a number of extended selection methods, the easiest way is simply to choose the Select Contents option.

Close Up: Again, this option performs the same basic function as its 1.2 cousin, except that it's been made more flexible in the way that it works. Whereas under 1.2 Workbench the Close Up option only worked on items as a window had been opened, it can now be used any time to bring up the icons within the active window.

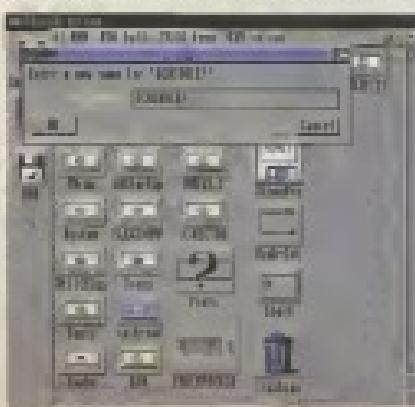
Show Selection



With the 'Select Contents' CLI command you can work without having to open a shell or CLI window.



Allow almost-phrase information on the contents of its windows and document that are contrary to use. Best programs which includes this option also give detailed of the software author and recipient information.



necessarily have to have an icon. There might be a number of temporary files within any directory. Several show and all later commands will be temporarily correlated for files which don't have one.

View By: Although the Workbench defaults to show all files by icon, you may prefer to see them displayed in words. The View By option has four sub-options: Icon, Name, Date and Size. If you choose one of the latter three, all files will be displayed as text but sorted according to the choice you made. For instance, View By Date will generate a chronological list of files, with the oldest at the top, and the most recently created at the bottom.

The third menu, called Icons, is roughly equivalent to the Macintosh menu of 1.0 systems which 1.2 supports systems for manipulating graphical icons and files.

Open, Copy, Rename, Information: These four options work in the same way as their 1.2 counterparts to tell the Workbench what action to take next.

Snapped: This saves the position of the selected icon or icons to disk so that whenever a window is opened, it's in the same position.

Unsnapped: This allows you to over ride the position of icons. If the icon is not placed again, the Workbench will position it where it was when the window was opened in future.

Leave Out: Using the Leave Out option, an icon can be moved outside its parent window and placed in the Workbench workspace. Although it's associated file will remain where they were, the icon will be permanently displayed on the Workbench window unless they are.

Pasteaway: This removes an icon to its original location after it is being moved using the Leave Out option.

Delete: Allows you to erase files from the disk memory etc.

The Tools menu is unique in that it's the only one that you can add items to. For you guys who support this feature, it means that they can be issued via the menu option without having to open a window and double click on their icon.



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STARTING OUT

Controlling your Amiga can be wonderful – but before you can learn to program, you'll need to know how your computer starts up...

R regular readers will recall that we discussed you, too, in earlier parts of our first two installments (see the June '94 issue of *CIO*). With so many new readers joining us, we thought you might be looking for a quick heads-up on what's right about *PC Week* and what's new. The following strategy summarizes ours.

HEART OF THE MATTER

The starting situation can be found in the following table and graphically only contains the relevant number of resources required to set the progress at 100%. The starting situation is

returning only a response because it contains many commands which are not needed for normal worksheet operations. This means it is easier to have isolated the validation of chart components.

It can be done by taking a look at the worship services you connect with throughout the year.

- 12.1 Es ist kein Fehler mehr
nachzuweisen. 1.1.2 (MÄRZ)
Berechnungen
 - 13. C (Pausen- und
Wiederholungszeit)
 - 14. D (Zeit)
 - 15. E (Zeit)
 - 16. F (Anfangszeitintervall,
End-Zeit) (Kriterien 1.1.2
vergessen, 20.29)
 - 17. G (Systemzeitintervall/Freizeit)
 - 18. H (Endzeit)
 - 19. I (Zeit) ->
 - 20. J (Zeit) (Lösung: Zeitbegrenzung
Durchlaufzeit muss sein)
 - 21. K (Zeitintervall/Freizeit)
 - 22. L (Zeit)
 - 23. M (Zeit)
 - 24. N (Zeit)
 - 25. O (Zeit)
 - 26. P (Zeit)
 - 27. Q (Zeit)
 - 28. R (Zeit)
 - 29. S (Zeit)
 - 30. T (Zeit)

- 10 points were given for evidence of application of specific and relevant theory to research question.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS

**How I'd approach what is everything
that's not the same about**

1. OrbitPatch 1.0.1

Because it is a BlackBerry machine, the storage resides in Disk Operating System (DOS) in a user's way to control the required information is transferred to and from the disk. Unfortunately the DOS of both 1.0 and 2.0 versions had a number of inherent errors in it. Because the DOS is permanently stored in Read Only Memory chips (ROM), users can't easily replace them for corrected versions.

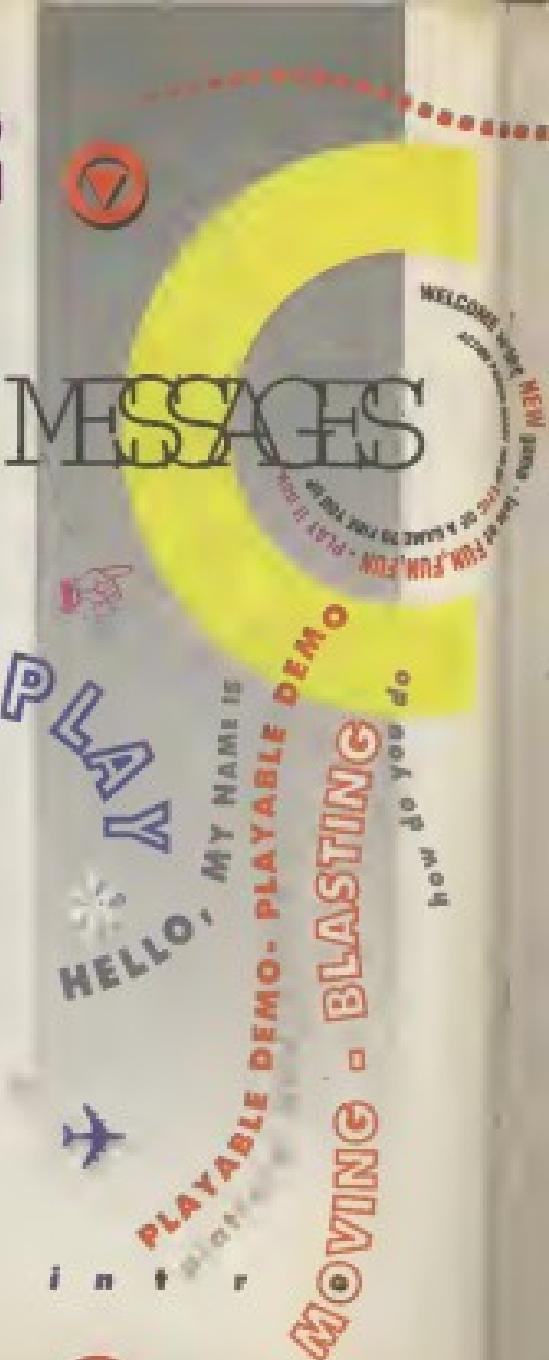
A solution has been created in the form of a patient panel. This panel successfully motivates users to the design process and stimulates the faculty designers with increased interest. The Delphi technique is used to evaluate the system's design until everyone works together.

2. Distribution and 10

When you need to load and update a site you set up your contents over. This function is based from the class, and there you'll program at a specified load. The *Filesystem* *readable* needs to create memory. So if the user wants a directory it's requested that information can be stored temporarily. If the user then requests the same directory a little while later, the storage directory it's been to make sure nothing gets interrupted. Since the site processes it's already stored in memory.

Our brother is 80 years past a
adolescence plus long. Although the
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HOW TO LOAD THE STARTUP-SEQUENCE

Insert your Workbench disk and when it's loaded choose **Load** from the **Workbench** menu, then go to the **start** item. In the Shell window type **SLT startup-sequence**. This will load the file from disk into a file called **SLT**, which allows you to view or change the file.

When you're finished looking at the file press escape then either **File/Save**, to edit, or **File/Close**, to save then quit.

Warning: Don't name in the original Workbench disk. If you want to experiment with the startup sequence, copy the disk (but then use **File/Close**).

After that have features assigned specifically for it, and the Workbench only sets up particular for the internet (that's all). If you want to create features for a certain disk, then it's better to use a command something like the following: **SLT/2**.

3. **edit**

Although you can store a lot of information on a disk, that information doesn't all have to be stored in the same place. To make instead of information easier, files which are related can be grouped and stored in a single called **structure**.

Imagine that you're writing where all that stuff you may have 30 letters, covering business and personal correspondences. The business letters may also be semi-annual, one article per-related sections.

If your letters are all scattered in various places and you wanted to address a specific one, you'd have to search through business, or scattered files before you eventually found what you were looking for.

By organizing the letters so that business and personal letters are stored in separate places, you may have the easiest of searching.

Required, is first that the Amigafiles are stored in **disk** while each other (like three **MasterDisk**s). When you do nothing in placed within another's **MasterDisk**.

If you want to add a particular file you must at the computer which disk it is in.

When the startup-sequence is run, the computer does each command from disk because it knows what it is to do. Most of the commands are stored in a directory called **C**, rather than directly in **Startup**, early from a command to active the **CD** command placed for **Start**. **Startup**, **1000**, the computer is back to the **MasterDisk** for all other new menus.

4. **edit "Amiga Workbench Disk (UK), Release 1.3.2 version 24-20"**

The next command simply tells the Amiga to update something within the operation menus on the screen. In this case it simply gives the **Workbench** version number on the screen after the rest of the disk loads.

B. **System/program**

File/Load/Shell

The Amiga memory is split into two main parts, but there are only three (approximately) the system takes the greater part, memory starts directly upon disk record or fast boot.

However, when programs are running, they sometimes request availability of an unspecified type for certain operations. Programmed resources like in these occasions, but have is allocated, thus saving valuable memory they may for certain areas.

C. **File/Close**

More sophisticated forms of memory that others, and the usual addressed drivers are sometimes required so that the computer can communicate with them properly. These drivers, perhaps are placed in the **Extensions** directory of a disk, need to be activated and loaded to the Amiga's system. This is what the **EndDrivers** command does.

D. **Set/Check/Load**

The Amiga uses its internal system clock to keep track of the time and date. The clock needs to be every time the computer is turned off.

Some memory expansions are to set when system loaded, which does not mean that the system loses power or loses it.

Although this does not depend from the Amiga's system clock, the system clock can be made to ignore certain times with the **SetClock** command using the **SetClock** command.

E. **PP>HBL>0**

The Amiga's disk support for an external hard partition is relatively new. An Amiga programmer called Charles Heath wrote a small program called **HardDisk** which operated it up by about 20% and was released.

Comments included a note on their 1.3 Amiga. This comment merely explains the program.

F. **read/write CLI/Load/Bind/Seq/TIME** **program** **load**

The Command Line interface (CLI) is an interface which allows users to have specific commands for the Amiga. It is a more sophisticated version of **CL**. This command loads the CLI into memory and transforms it into **Shell** by loading the registered **Shell**.

G. **File/Load/execute**

This command simply loads the file into memory and makes it memory resident. This means that the program will load it into memory each time it is used.

H. **File/execute**

Similar to the way that the **File/Load** command was used to activate the **System** drivers, most however is used to update the Shell related files. Once each file has been updated, the user will notice noticeable working facilities.

I. **Load/CLI**

When Amiga programs are running, an error number is generated if a problem is encountered. The more serious the error, the higher the error

number specified, otherwise will fail any further execution of the program. By setting the return number from 10 to 11, serious errors would occur during the **Startup** script generated in the root from the **File/Load** command, and the program is allowed to continue.

J. **File/execute**

This simply runs a named set of commands stored as a file called **Startup**.

K. **read >HBL & write**

Because the Amiga is capable of easily loading along new things at once, it would attempt to use **Startup** on the **1000** and the reason for this is that startup sequence is still.

Initial idea on how to bypass is to prevent it often results in the program trying to read from the **Extensions** disk continually. That causing the **SetClock** problem, which many people experience with.

This is really for Amiga to prevent execution of the remaining, startup-related commands and **Startup** on **1000** completed. Unfortunately it doesn't work very well, and the disk often will make a reboot.

L. **SYK/ByPass/**

SetClock **file**

These two pieces is key to bypassing disk I/O. In fact, Amiga is just designed for speed, so, in order to just speed file, each bypass procedure is written with a mapped register as fast as fast when the file being what you want when you already in **setclock** key.

Using an Amiga-specific computer, the Amiga directly connects to an Amiga bus translator box. This is to load faster, but certain systems need **PP** and **0** in different positions on a **CD** to bypass.

The **SetClock** command allows the user to specify what language to use with the **setclock** command to use the **Amiga**.

M. **part/erase** **format** **format** **format** **format**

If you want user to use some designated and with names when I am doing the **CD** command. In the **3.0** you may already have on why what happened this last series. It actually tells the Amiga where to look when looking for files in particular directory that's what for example.

N. **Load/CLI**

Load/CLI simply loads the Workbench so that you can use the **user-based** loading system. The **user** command tells the computer to load for a few moments before closing. This is yet another attempt to make the speed up in the computer would otherwise be performing two-line operation of **cdos/Workbench** using the **Load/CLI** command, and leaving the Workbench open.

O. **read** **>HBL**

This command basically tells the **CLI** that it no longer wanted, and that it should read until done and go away. With this command is to reveal the **Workbench** portion of **cdos**, because it's forced the **CLI** module.

IN CONCLUSION

You probably noticed that a bunch of commands are surfaced by the characters **SLT**, due to the fact you won't be doing what that means. Many commands just disregard which tells you more about them, or position that they are being reasonably executed. As the **cdos** module is not really required, it is used to a specific disk and **SLT**.

After that there's a come from **Workbench** 1.3.2 startup sequence. **Workbench** 2.0.2 features a number of differences which are going to result on another's conclusion.

The might as well think of **SLT**, as a bunch others unneeded which are removed, because that's the purpose it serves in the startup sequence.

Any program who knows how to use the **CLI**, who can press **SLT** for trying **Load/CLI**. This will give you a normal listing of the files on the disk or the second other. New types of **cdos** **SLT**.

The computer will make the disk but nothing has been printed on the screen. The information that been printed **SLT**, need to have equal.

Especially you're using this for later information. If you have any further questions, don't forget that you can always send them to me at **SLT** **Amiga**, **Amiga**, **Project** **20-20**, **Hardware** **Lab**, **London**, **EC1V 3AU**.

You've bought an Amiga and you're about to enter the bustling world of computer

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As far as computer games are concerned the Amiga is probably the best 16-bit machine there is. Every aspect of gaming is catered for from the deepest dungeons to the newest film and arcade classics – and – more importantly – they are all easily accessible. With this machine the Amiga is taking its many risks, more and more companies are producing games for it, and it is starting to look very likely indeed – in fact out of all the machines currently on the market, only the Amiga stands a chance of hanging on with the same outcome soon. And the reason for this lies in the machine's flexibility and technical capabilities.



Because you City let your kids engage in an active, healthy and safe life development. And like you, I think there is a lot we can do to make our communities better.



Rising prices have always been popular with home computers and the Amiga seems set to live long, healthy years.

Unraveling The MIT?

Although it can't be politically advanced, the Amiga has some advantages. The Amiga can handle such conversations easily and obviously they aren't going to be perfect copies of the humans, but all the necessary programming will be there as well as all the features that make you enjoy the machine so much. Classic Amiga improvements are two-a-parity and the loss of *Robocon* balances. Super Amiga CP² and Golden Age supply the machine's ability to handle all manner of control systems; for convenience less than the mobility you'd plug into their various ports, too. Combined, not all conveniences can be described, though.



Take a look at Class H-9 and Alcoa Stores for examples. And a handful that are currently in development are looking very impressive indeed.

The same goes for less advanced Bach as the variability of the computer game format at that juncture is evident. The *Ambient Faculty* to *Chairman* can be turned into a playable computer game. Nine times out of ten, these are made up of a series of sub-games representing several different game types, but occasionally, someone will really push the boat out with a surprising advance in game ideas. You can't guarantee that it is Quadrilateral Heli-hunting your way, then the Amiga game won't be far behind. In the last year we've seen Total Forest, *Terminator II*, *Police Head*, *Robot Rock* and *Bil And Ted's Excellent Adventure* and in the case of *Tiber*, *Hudson* and *Bil And Ted*, the games were arguably more enjoyable than their celluloid counterparts.

Sister: Papaya represented the beginning of a whole new genre of gods - the God Who Was central the idea and identity of a culture but who you fought for supremacy against other gods like Jehovah, Buddha, etc.

CD MATCH



Variety Is The Spice Of Life...

If you like your games a little more cerebral or maybe prefer the simplicity of a mega-death shoot-'em-up, then you're well-catered for. All the major adventures can be found on the Amiga, with the classic adventure series available for a mere token quid a title courtesy of Maxis/Monolith. In addition, the Amiga was also responsible for the rapid growth of the puzzle-adventures and the machine now sports more of this sub-genre than any other machine. In addition, as coders start to get to grips with the machine's unique abilities, even more death-gameplay and better graphics are cascading out of it. For instance, whereas PTL's Dungeon Master was long regarded as THE RPG by ST neophytes, many如今 consider U.S. Gold's *Ezio Of The Condor* an RPG-arcade crossover which puts PTL's game into a

crocheted hat. Or perhaps you'd like Disney-style cartoon-quality graphics, with your *Rabbit Try Come A Housecat*? It'll take you away.

Gathering up the Amiga's thousands of games is a near-impossible task, and the machine has more game titles than you can shake a very large stick at. For instance, if you run out to buy a shoot-'em-up, you are going to have to choose



MPU and Activision's games offer a welcome alternative to the almost run-of-the-mill variety and, alas, to their inexplicability, may just be hard to live with.



It's not too surprising, then, that Monolith's *Amiga 3D CD ROMs* proved so instant success in proving that Amiga games could be original and fun.

from a selection of hundreds. Vertically scrolling, 3D? How about 2D/3D? Action? Adventure? Horizontally scrolling, where you can pick from *Amethyst*, *A Tycoon* (and it's *Dynasty Warriors* and *2-Cat!*)? And that's without even mentioning unclassifiableware, which we urge like the first *TurboTec* games and *Alien Breed* or point of view shooters such as *Operation Thunderbolt*, *Line Of Fire* and *Death Dealers*.



According to company sources, the Amiga 3D CD ROMs will also include lots of other Amiga games and ports.



GAME, SET AND MATCH



AmigaWare Pitfall! Pitfall! pitfall! as several dozen of RPGs in our review of the ports last month. Designed by Peter Dvorsky, it's a charming action-adventure game, all right. If you prefer to take a look at other games in this series, it's better to keep it up to date with the Amiga version. It will cost you the same three million points instead. Every right. Peter Dvorsky, Pitfall! and Pitfall! the Action! all go to a high standard. The only way to make more is to add a new one to the collection. To read the review or to purchase the CD ROM or DOS version from a computer shop which will tell you how many you have. At \$39.95, three games isn't particularly cheap at \$15 per game, unless you buy the first price out of stock, or buy more copies.

Cheap 'N' Cheerful

The thing is, no matter how you like your games, the Amiga can more than cater for it - it even makes in dozens of genres styles if you so wish. And although, recently, we could guess they were a little expensive for the budget releases, then the major companies like U.S. Gold, Ocean and Electronic have all produced spin-off budget labels, where their past hits can be found for under a dollar. Within this thriving budget market there are dozens of real gems to be found. Take the aforementioned Batman license, for instance: this planned decent licensed

product with its top-notch mix of driving and platform sequences, and for a mere pre-£7 it represents an absolute steal. In addition, if you're a fan of older pin-ups, such as Space Commando, Okumura, or Double Double, these too can be found at a budget price.

This isn't to say that the budget arena is predominantly made up of re-releases, though. Gremlinsoft, veterans of the cult patch games, have made a bundle from their Cozy series, which are platform-based arcade adventures starring a little egg-like character and Ocean have just recently

released their first original budget game with U.B. Gold about to do the same. In addition, if you have upgraded from an 8-bit machine, then there are now more titles circulating that never disappeared, or at present updating their basic core issue games for the Amiga, so you needn't miss the likes of Gauntlet, Head Contact, Schoolboy, Gopher, after all. And bearing in mind that the Amiga has added identical specifications to these aging computers, there's no reason why these conversions shouldn't be identical when they arrive.

PD File

Furthermore, if you prefer to scratch to budget games rather, the Amiga has one of the biggest Public Domain stores of any machine. As well as the many impressive demos and patches the scene attracts, this odd gem of a game can be found: 100+ small games, knocked up using Darkman's 3D Construction Kit or Paterson's Shoot 'Em Up Construction Kit are regularly released, but the PD scene is also kept updated by featured new programmes.



In the last year the budget scene has really taken off. If you can't afford a ready built game, then chances are that it'll cost less than £10 as a share of total game.



In a similar vein to Operation Neptune, Operation Neptune is a great alternative with a more military feel. Neptune was played in battery system mode. After the computer's turn it measured if up to you to solve the difficulty puzzle and save the day. The sets could have matched such a scenario, what if you would expect? There are more than a few deadly characters on board the ship, and tracking down them will be no simple task.

Southampton - How much does it cost? Games Centres. In terms of price, these larger shops are probably the best as they usually contain virtually every new release – and that's quite likely odd games as well. However, you may find that some of the smaller ones specialise in clubs or better service than stores at the larger shops as well as providing some hefty discounts on full price games.

Another alternative is ordering from the mail order ads you may see in the and other magazines. These offer full price games at drastically reduced prices, and it is possible to save up to eight quid on a new release. However, there are a few fly-by-night companies out there so always try to find out a little on the companies before sending off any cheques. There is the MCA's plus Order Protection helpline though, which is there to keep an eye on any rogue companies and will prevent major losses from taking ads from untrustworthy companies.

Buy, Buy
So where can these many games be found then? Well that's the beauty of it everywhere! All the major chains including Toys R Us, WH Smiths and Woolies sell Amiga games. And the small computer shops are still alive and kicking. In addition, companies like Virgin are confident enough in the future of the computer boom to introduce a chain of stores dedicated to computer games, and both London and

Paris have one. I prefer to stick with the direct supplier. Charles' Mail Order is my preference. Charles' Mail Order and his associate Charles' Books and Games specialise in Amiga games, and the following page is Charles' address. More than any other type of game platform games usually receive a selection of cool characters which prompted the title of one of our first newsletters that featured a conversion with the monitor that said, 'Hi mate, it's me you pal.'



More than thirty full-price strategy games are released each month. Their quality varies from the mundane to the brilliant. Most stores and mail-order firms dealing in Amiga games, sellers are becoming more familiar with the Amiga's capabilities and the best games are definitely yet to come.

gamers who have a reputation for missing panniers around. These Mail Order companies are also useful for finding more obscure games that you may have seen after the tapes, and can try to hunt down these elusive copies for you.

So there you have it, the exciting world of Amiga gaming. As with all these expensive hobbies you see on TV, there's something for everyone, and unlike the Hunger, the Amiga will keep you going for a good few years yet.



Patented multi-level real-time RPG graphics with some surprising action-in-a-quality adventure.



GLOSSARY

Glossary	
add-in	Any external device connected to your Amiga such as a printer, joystick or modem. See also <i>peripheral</i> .
Amiga OS/2000	The Amiga Disk Operating System.
analog	Signal of voltages that when shown in field succession can also file the illusion of a moving image. Each picture is referred to as a frame of animation.
anti-aliasing	Process of smoothing out the jagged edges of computer-generated graphics by softening the colors and tonalities (intensities) of the pixels.
API	American Standard Code for Information Interchange designed to achieve compatibility between data formats.
arcade mode	Data at which information is transferred through a serial port.
ATI	Smooth your animation that a computer can hold (3 or 1).
bitmaps	Series of bits that represent a graphic image.
bitmask	Part of the internal Amiga memory used to copy and transfer data at extremely fast speeds.
bus	Unit of memory consisting of eight bits.
CDD-ROM	Device that plays a massive and all of data in excess of 600 megabytes on special compact discs.
CDTV	Commodore Dynamic Video. Amiga with built in CD-ROM drive redesigned to look like an ordinary CD-player. See also <i>multimedia</i> .
CLI	Command Line Interface used to communicate directly with AmigaOS without a graphical user.
clipper	Display synthesizer capable of full resolution on one of the Amiga custom chips and directly the graphics adapter.
CPU	Central Processing Unit.
commodore	Computer manufacturer based in the UK.
communications	Communication between two or more computers.
communications interface	The point of communication between you and a computer.
compression	Display mode which compresses
controller	Computer card that lets you store computer data on a magnetic surface.
cursor	Collection of letters, numbers and other geographical symbols.
display grabber	Technology to capture video images and convert them into computer graphics. Also called a video digitiser.
graphics editor	Add-on device used to control the graphical output of your Amiga with any video source such as a VCR or video camera.
grayscale monitor	Peripheral device for displaying images.
hard disk	Amiga memory block that can handle 640 columns per screen at the same time.
HDMI	HDMI And Modbus. Graphics mode on the Amiga that can display 4000 colors at once.
hard disk archive	Stores very large amounts of data and operates at far faster than a floppy disk drive.
icon	An image representing an object selected. Message or possible action. See also <i>shortcuts</i> .
interframe coding	Dissociation between two key frames in an animation.
interface	The point of communication between you and a computer.
interlacing	Display mode which divides
keyloggers	Unit of memory consisting of 1024 bytes. Usually abbreviated to K.
key pad	Amiga-64 device shaped like a pad that you press at the screen to control functions during special application programs.
light pen	Point from which a cursor is displayed.
megabyte	Unit of memory equal to 1024 kilobytes (K) or 1 048 576 bytes. Usually abbreviated to MB.
memory	Integrated component of a computer that stores data for later retrieval.
model-view	Process of creating a three-dimensional computer graphic object.
modem	Device that links your Amiga to other computers via telephone lines. Short for modulator-demodulator.
monitor	Small device that controls a picture on the screen.
MOS-6502	Microsoft Disk Operating System used by IBM PC-compatibles computers.
multitasking	Combination of fast, smooth and sound in a single program.
multisampling	Allows multiple presentation to be simultaneously run.
NTSC	National Television Systems Committee. The 525-line composite video system used in the USA.
PAL	Phase Alternating Line. The 625 line composite video system used in the UK.
PSO	Programs put on the Palette. Created by their authors. Free software. See also <i>shortcuts</i> .
partitioned	Part of harddrive - such as a monitor disk drive, partition on Amiga - connected to and controlled by your Amiga. See also <i>add-in</i> .
pixels	Short film picture element. A location in memory that corresponds to a point on the screen.
pointer	An arrow or other symbol on the screen under your control via mouse, keyboard or joystick. You use the pointer to choose commands or draw graphics.
port	Socket on a computer that you can use to connect peripherals.
program	Set of instructions for the computer telling it what to do. Computer programs are commonly referred to as software.
RAM	Random Access Memory.
ray-traced	Technique which simulates the way rays of light bounce off graphical objects.
rendering	Process where each graphical object in a scene is created and its shading is made more realistic.
resolution	Number of pixels that can be displayed.
ROM	Read Only Memory.
RGB monitor	A monitor that interprets video signals for Red, Green and Blue to create any colour.
rotating	Moving the display in a vertical or horizontal direction.
SCSI	Serial Computer System Interface.
software	Software is PC software, except the authors expect some sort of payment if you decide to use their programs.
spike	Graphic object which is easily moved and manipulated. Perfect for game applications.
TV visualization	Device used to connect a television set to your Amiga.
user group	Club whose members exchange tips and information.
wireless	Automatic software that stores files stored on floppy disk in hard disk. Virus-scanning programs are available from dealers and user groups.
workstation	Allows you to manipulate some of the facilities of the Amiga.



PHOENIX

RAM expansions available for the older A500 will perform with the new A500 Plus if they are populated to more than 8Mb. Phoenix have developed a range of RAM expansions units specifically for the new A500 Plus.

WHY DO YOU NEED PHOENIX RAM EXPANSIONS?

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Kickstart ROM 1.3/2.04 shareware

Because some older Games and Business software will not run on the new Kickstart 2.04 ROM Phoenix have designed a shareware kick ROM chip set.

Switchable between 1.3 and 2.04 you can get all the benefits of the latest A500 Plus without the drawback of losing some of your favourite software.



Kickstart ROM 1.3/2.04 shareware
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